

## JUDGE CLARK SPEAKS FOR THE GREATER UNIVERSITY.

Memorable Address at a Banquet of the Literary Societies.

### WHAT OTHER STATES DO

A Comparison That Should Arouse North Carolina to Greater Efforts—Sermons on Sunday by Dr. Nagill and English of Virginia.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 1.—The commencement exercises proper of the one hundred and eighth annual commencement of the University of North Carolina began Sunday morning with the baccalaureate sermon. The sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Nagill Randolph, D. D., L. L. D., etc., Bishop of Southern Virginia. The sermon was preached in Gerrard Hall. The graduating class, numbering fifty-eight, attended the sermon in a body. The scripture and prayers were under the direction of Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Beautiful and inspiring music was rendered by a choir of fifty trained voices, under the direction of Mr. Thos. T. Wooten, of Winston.

The sermon was from the text found in the 2nd verse of eighth chapter of Romans. The sermon was a strong discourse on the laws of life and the need of the acceptance of Christ in those instances in which the law fails. The necessity, the force and the power of law were deeply and earnestly discussed. Its limitations were graphically set forth. An earnest appeal was made for the acceptance of Christ, who could affect that which is invisible, intangible, who could go under the surface and touch the consciousness, the heart, the soul of man, while law could only affect and take cognizance of deeds and acts as they are outwardly expressed. The sermon was one of the most learned discourses along this line ever heard here. It was a grand sermon.

In the evening the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University was delivered by Rev. Thos. R. English, D. D., a member of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Va. At this service the devotional exercises were under the direction of Messrs. Ralph Harper and Thos. Ross, of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. English was presented by Dr. Thos. Hume.

"Life" was the theme discussed by Dr. English. It was a magnificent discourse, relating to the duties of life necessary to success in this world as it was in the next. His main point, which was learnedly and plainly shown was that this life is only successful in so far as "we live for Christ."

#### MONDAY'S EXERCISES.

Tonight in Commons' Hall the first Annual Joint Banquet of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies, was held. Justice Walter Clark delivered the address. The banquet was served by North Carolina's famous caterer, Mr. A. Dughi, of Raleigh. The mention of Mr. Dughi's name will assure every one of its grand success. His menu would be an honor to Delmonico. The following is the menu. It speaks for itself:

Consomme a la Tasse  
Filet of Trout a la Juville  
Drawn Butter Cream Asparagus  
Sliced Tomatoes Radishes Olives  
Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms  
Green Peas  
University Punch  
Chicken Salad Soft-shell Crabs  
Saratoga Chips Saltines Salted Wafers  
Beat Biscuits  
Ice Cream in Forms Sherbert  
Young American Cheese Wafer Crackers  
Cafe Noir

Mr. Graham H. Andrews, of Raleigh, was toastmaster. The following toasts were delivered:

Toastmaster, Mr. G. H. Andrews.  
Address of welcome, Toastmaster.  
Response, Hon. Frederick Phelps.  
The Societies Today, Mr. Charles Ross.  
The Place of the Societies in the University, Mr. R. W. Herring.  
Literary Value of the Societies, Dr. C. Alphonso Smith.

Reminiscences, Dr. Kemp P. Battle.  
JUDGE CLARK'S ADDRESS.

The address of Hon. Walter Clark followed. He said in part:

The idea of an annual banquet by the two societies to the alumni is a happy conception.

I trust that it is the precursor of an unbroken line of similar re-unions extending far, far into the future, and into summers that we shall not see. The State has never made a better investment than what she has done here. What she has done for her sons here has been repaid by them a thousandfold in every sphere of activity. But the State has never yet done her duty to this institution. After 110 years of invaluable service to the State, this University of a State with near 2,000,000 of people has never yet had 600 students at any one time. The appropriations of the State to this work are simply pitiful.

Let us look at what other States are doing; what public appropriations are given to their universities and the number of students at each:

State	Annual Appro. Students
California	\$226,000 3,957
Cornell	620,000 3,200
Illinois	267,000 3,300
Michigan	232,000 3,900
Minnesota	175,000 3,700
Missouri	168,000 1,680
Wisconsin	332,000 2,810
Kansas	157,000 1,350
Pennsylvania	147,000 2,500
Texas	110,000 1,200
North Carolina	40,000 600

The total income of above universities,

except ours, is on an average 2 to 3 times the above State appropriations while the annual income of the University of Pennsylvania is \$1,490,000.

The plain truth is that our State should take a larger conception of its duty to its institutions of learning. We need to build on larger lines, to push out and make ourselves a part of the greater life which is building up the States north of us. There should easily be 3,000 students here, with its century and decade of faithful service to speak for us, when Wisconsin gives its university 2,800 students and Michigan University has 3,900 and Minnesota University 3,700, each of which States have about our population and California's University has 3,057 students with much less population and notwithstanding competition of Leland Stanford University with its \$20,000,000 endowment. Not one of these four State universities can count half the years of ours, yet they average over 3,350 students and we think that we are fortunate to have 600, not much more than one-sixth as many.

It is true that while these States have about our population, they are vastly richer, but they are wealthier precisely because they have taken care to educate their people.

There are, I believe, twenty-one separate and independent colleges at Oxford, in England. These are organized into the University of Oxford which confers the university degrees upon examination of the graduates of each college. On the banks of the Cam, a similar union of sixteen colleges composes the University of Cambridge. These universities have thus existed for centuries but to the same extent into the greater University of North Carolina. Connected by telephone, the management can be carried on with the greatest ease and much economy and the conferring of degrees can be made here or at each of the three points in succession. This proposition would meet with great opposition if made now, but the idea will grow and with time will come to pass.

The increased numbers I have spoken of will in no wise affect the denominational colleges. There is raw material enough in our State for all the colleges in addition to all whom the State institutions can educate. Such colleges have had their numbers increased, not diminished, with the growth of the State Universities, in the States I have mentioned. Why have we not made such appropriations? The truth ought to be told, and plainly, too. It has been the insufficient revenues of our State which by a defective system of taxation have been derived in the past almost entirely from private property. Other States have had the same trouble to face though not to the same extent as we. In New York, the highest coat has just held, at the end of long and fierce litigation, that the law taxing railroad franchises, the intangible but most valuable property of such corporations, is constitutional and must be enforced. The same fight has been made in other States and has always been won for the people wherever public servants have stood squarely by their duty. In no State, however, has the exemption of this and similar property been carried to a greater extent than here with a corresponding cramping of every generous enterprise beyond the barest needs of government. In 1890 the railroad property in this State was returned to the Census Bureau at \$150,000,000 and in the same year it was listed for taxation at \$12,000,000 or about one-thirteenth as much. Since then several hundred miles have been added and the increased profits have been greatly increased. By their own returns the net profits of railroads in North Carolina last year show a 4 per cent basis \$157,000,000 of market value, on which they are taxed less than \$42,000,000, leaving \$115,000,000 of values untaxed. The Legislature of 1901 ordered, as I think, this immense exemption withdrawn and taxation thereon, but it was held by others that the Legislature intended to exempt it for two years longer with the result that besides living in a strait jacket for these two years the State has had to issue \$300,000 bonds this spring to make good the deficit thus caused. The present Legislature renewed the mandate to tax this property. When this is done, and other valuable but untaxed property is put upon the tax list, there will be several hundred thousands of dollars more of income justly going into the State Treasury which will give us ample funds for these institutions and for our deserving Confederate veterans and other pressing needs which can thus be provided for without raising an additional cent of taxation from the property of our citizens which so far has borne almost unaided all the burdens of government.

To those present who have borne so much of the heat and burden of the weary road, and of the trials, through which the State and the University has passed, I extend my congratulations upon that which has been accomplished and the brighter days that are ahead. Year by year, as the roses bloom again, may these meetings be attended by increasing throngs of the sons of this grand old University and let us write upon the marble front of her most imposing building the proud motto of glorious memory "Esto Perpetua."

Dr. Holland on Opportunities and Duties of Educated Men.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 1.—The exercises began this morning with the graduating class forming in the front of the alumni building. In line of two they marched from here around the monument to the lamented David Coldwell, thence up and in front of the South building to Memorial hall. Many ladies and friends of the university as well as relatives of the individual graduates were scattered along the line, smiling with pride at their sweethearts, friends, brothers and sons.

When in Memorial hall Dr. Rondthaler opened with prayer. Dr. Veneable read the names of those who have successfully completed the required courses for grad-

uation and the subjects of the theses as follows:

THESES BY CANDIDATES FOR THE BACCALAUREATE DEGREES.

Graham Harris Andrews, the Modern Trust Company.

Hugh Hammond Bennett, Department of Zirconium with Organic Acids.

Green Ramsey Berkeley, Degenerate Forms of Organisms.

Burke Haywood Bridges, Some Radiant Energy Effects.

Curtis Ashley Bynum, the Mission of the Re-united Republic.

Milton Calder, Labor Relations of the United States and their Relations to the Public.

William Frederick Carr, the Progress of American Society.

Edward Buehler Clement, the Individuality of John Milton.

Robert Beatty Collins, a comparative Study of the Misers in Moliere's L'Avare and in Silas Marner.

Ernest Cumming, the Rise of Romanism.

Julius Fletcher Duncan, Agency: the Distinction between the Relation of Master and Servant and that of Principal and Agent.

John Christoph Blucher Ehringhaus, Contemporary Constitutional Reform Movements in England and in North Carolina.

Reuben Oscar Everett, America on the High Seas.

Newton Fernando Farlow, the Isthmian Canal.

Thomas Bledsoe Foust, Rare Earth Minerals.

Gaston Gilbert Galloway, the Exploitation of Coal.

James Breeden Gibson, the Doctrine of Agency.

John Reston Gies, the origin and Development of Knowledge.

Marshall Renfro Glenn, the Action of Alcoholic Potash upon Trichloroethylene-dip-nitro-phenamine.

Thomas Jackson Gold, the Opportunity of the South for Leadership in our Nation's Progress.

William Jones Gordon, a Study of Poly-cornell's Christian Hero.

George Washington Graham, Jr., Corn-walls' Campaign in North Carolina.

William Archibald Graham, the Progress of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century.

George Jackson Green, the Economic and Social effects of Concentrated Capital.

Thomas Lenoir Gwyn, the Application of Geology to Agriculture.

Frederick Moir Hanes, Mind and Body.

Charles Upchurch Harris, the Last Chance Doctrine in the Law of Negligence.

Francis Sylvester Hassell, the Trust Economically Considered.

Edmund Alexander Hawes, Jr., Mohammed and his Followers.

Robert Withington Herring, the Judicial System of the Proprietary Government.

Hazel Holland, Attempts to Prepare Praseodymium and Neodymium Alloys.

Earle Pendleton Holt, the Origin of the Different Varieties of Coal.

James Wiley Horner, Industrial Combinations.

Bartholomew Fuller Huske, the Life Thought of Schiller.

Charles Earl Johnson, Jr., Electrical Transformers.

George Lyle Jones, the Labor Unions.

Harry Murray Jones, Roman Comedy.

Zebulon Vance Judt, Progressive Taxation.

John Henry McAden, Jr., the National Banking System of the United States.

Henry Richard McPadyen, the Principle in the German Reformation.

Charles Edward Madry, the Work of the Prophet in the Religious Life.

James Lathrop Morehead, the Water Power of the South.

Rufus Clegg Morrow, the Dramatic Monologue of Browning and Tennyson.

Arthur Lee Moser, the Evolution of the English Bible: its Literary Continuity.

Lester Leonidas Parker, the Louisiana Purchase.

Joseph Edmund Pearson, North Carolina's Contribution to English Ascendancy in America.

Edward Ray, Byron's Personality in Manifest.

John Kirkland Ross, Living according to Nature.

Joshua John Skinner, Chemical and Mineral Nature of Soils.

Frank Snathers, the Law as Applied to the Sale of Personal Property.

Harry Delham Stevens, the Organization and Accomplishments of the Standard Oil Company.

Roach Sidney Stewart, the Southern Boy.

Braxton Isaiah Tart, the Geological Occurrence and Economic Value of Rare Minerals in North Carolina.

James Battle Thorpe, an Investigation of Some New Compounds of Praseodymium.

Jacob Tomlinson, the Metamorphic Origin of Certain Granites.

Henry Gray Turner, the Theory of Evolution.

Nathan Wilson Walker, the Influence of the Norse Mythology and Literature on English Romanticism.

John Edward Koonce, a short Sketch of the Lives of Some Prominent Pharmacists.

William Morgan Perry, Nux Vomica.

Thomas Floyd Rhodes, Digitalis.

Then came the orations by members of the graduating class as follows:

The Opportunity of the South for Leadership in our Nation's Progress, Thomas Jackson Gold.

The Idealism of the Twentieth Century, Bartholomew Fuller Huske.

The Mission of the Reunited Republic, Curtis Ashley Bynum.

The Duty of the South to the Century Boy, Charles Edward Madry.

These men were selected by competition before the faculty as contestants for the Wiley P. Mangum orator's medal, the highest oratorical medal to be won in the university.

The winners of medals were announced as follows:

The Holt Mathematics Medal, Thomas Felix Hickerson.

The Hume English Medal, Nathan Wilson Walker.

Charles Edward Madry, of Orange, was awarded the Maupin oratorical medal. It was announced today that the Dialectic society had won the debate of Tuesday evening.

Mr. A. H. Johnson was awarded the Bingham medal for being the best debater. Mr. Seill R. Graham won the \$15 in gold given by the society to the second best debater.

Dr. Holland's speech made a profound impression on all who heard him. He is a deep thinker and a gifted orator. The people composing the audience were so attentive that the quiet and stillness which then reign-

ed supreme could have been broken by the noise of a pin dropping.

Dr. Holland was prepared for the University just before the war, but this great catastrophe prevented his entering the walls. All the same he is considered a loyal son of Carolina's great university.

DR. W. D. HOLLAND'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Holland spoke in part as follows: "Mr. President, Gentlemen of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with feelings of pleasure that I stand before you this morning. While by the accident of birth I first saw the light of the sun under the skies of the tropics, I am a North Carolinian, my father having been at the time of my birth a citizen of this State, descended from one of its early settlers."

"My home was in your State in my boyhood. I remember the terrible years of civil strife, which rent our unhappy land a generation ago, and among your citizens there are a multitude of those whom I deem it a high honor to claim as the friends of my youth, for whom I cherish the warmest personal friendship and esteem."

"In casting about for a subject upon which I might fittingly address you on the present occasion, I have taken counsel of several of your distinguished faculty, and have resolved to speak to you in relation to the opportunities and duties of educated men in relation to the South of the future."

"As the possession of wealth, political power, social influence, brings opportunities and creates obligations, so also the possession of a cultured mind and the power to think clearly brings with it duties and of necessity brings opportunities. Learning, trained intellect, are gifts for the proper stewardship of which society justly holds men accountable. The man who lives merely for the sake of getting, whether his acquisitions be gold or knowledge, misconceives the whole of duty. To give and to give freely as we have received, is the law of the highest life. Kingship is found in service. He who is greatest is he who is the servant of all."

"United in one body, what is done in one part of our land necessarily affects the people of other parts of the land. We are, so to speak, members one of another. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it, if one rejoices, all the members rejoice with it. You will not deem it an impertinence if I, one of the children of your dispersion, long resident in the greatest manufacturing centers of the world, turning my face again to the home of my youth, speak to you young men who are just entering upon the active duties of life in reference to some of these questions which it seems to me must inevitably present themselves for your consideration in coming years."

"Your State and the Southern States as a whole, are exceedingly rich in material resources. There are magnificent opportunities which will come and are waiting here, and now in this Southern land for men of brain, of enterprise who will seize these opportunities. Let me dissuade you, young men, from imagining that because you have heard of successes achieved by others in far away places that it behooves you to forsake your present environment and in distant portions of the land make your home. I know that Northern men of capital are beginning more and more to think that right here in the South are fortunes awaiting those who have the power to make them. More and more in coming years I think you will discover that capital will look toward your section of the country as furnishing a fruitful field for investment."

"Let me ask of you, young men, that you will encourage all right movements, which tend to develop and to preserve the resources of this fair section of our Union."

"In this connection permit me to plead with you to use your best efforts to secure the endeavors of those—some of them identified with the faculty of your own University—who have in recent years been endeavoring to impress upon the national legislature the importance of creating within the heart of the Appalachian region a great forest reservation. This should be done not simply because it is desirable to preserve the riches of the people in our woodlands but also because the denudation of our highlands is prevented the flow of waters in our great rivers, and incidentally our commerce, will be materially affected."

"I was talking the other day with the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. He told me that in the South there are vast agricultural possibilities as yet wholly unrealized, to which it is one of the objects of the general government, if possible, to call the attention of the people of this section. An old acquaintance of mine, I understand, is already engaged in your sister commonwealth of South Carolina in growing tea very successfully, and his tea is being marketed in the larger cities of the North, and commands high prices. There is no reason why tea should not be grown in South Carolina and Georgia as well as in the people in Japan and China. Silk culture deserves attention. The conditions for the successful production of silk appear to me in your section to be as favorable as they are in France or in Italy."

"You are rich in mineral resources. The wealth of your mountain ridges in ores and earths which the world needs, and the riches of your coalfields have as yet scarcely begun to be developed. Here is an opportunity for the man of affairs who combines necessary knowledge with energy to make great contributions to add greatly to the wealth of the nation."

"Have you ever reflected upon the fact that the coast line of what are commonly known as the Southern States greatly exceeds in length the coast line of all other portions of our land, if Alaska be excepted. At a multitude of points along this line of coast are admirable harbors. The invitation comes to you from the highway of the seas to enter upon the world's traffic. As the States of the northern seaboard face toward Europe, so your State faces toward the great continent on the south, richer far in undeveloped resources than India or China. And when the canal through the isthmus shall have been finished and the dream of centuries of a quick passage for ships from Europe to Cathay shall have been energy to make great contributions to add greatly to the wealth of the nation."

"If but what are mere material resources, if there be not the guiding mind, the controlling intellect, to utilize and employ them for the good of man. Man is ever greater than his physical environment. The supreme care of the State should, therefore, be first of all to develop manhood. The greatness of a community and of a nation is measured, not by the length of its coast, the fertility of its soil, the buried wealth in its hills and mountains,

the accessibility of its ports to the traffic of the world, but by the intellectual and moral character of its inhabitants."

"As legislators your duty will be to see to it that so far as possible the physical well-being of the masses is concerned; sanitary conditions not merely in school houses, but in towns, cities and on farms, deserve the attention of the State. All legislation looking toward the conservation and the improvement of public health is educational legislation, which tends to the bettering of manhood."

"But it is not enough to aim at mere physical well-being, as you all know. The supreme care of the State should be the cultivation of the intellect. In this South to be great, you must see to it that her people are educated and in pleading for education here I plead for the education of all the people within your borders, irrespective of race or condition."

"But it is to so raise the average of intelligence among all the people that the institutions founded by our fathers may be conserved and that the blessings which they are intended to convey from generation to generation may be reaped in a happy, harmonious and prosperous national life. Gentlemen of the University, the burden that is laid upon your shoulders is the burden which is laid upon patriotic Americans everywhere throughout our land today—it is the white man's burden."

"It calls for the spirit of self-renunciation. It calls for the outgoing and generous kindness. It calls for hope. It calls for charity. It calls for the spirit of brotherly kindness and of love. As a Southern man, full of the high and generous impulses of our race, I know that when I ask you young men in coming years as patriots to plan and toil for the uplifting of all men among us, my plea will meet a responsive chord in your hearts. You will, in coming years do your best, confronted with difficulties that at times seem almost insuperable, to bring about conditions which will make the lives of all men within your borders, whether they be black, prosperous and happy, I should do violence to all that I knew of Southern men if I were even to insinuate that anything else could be. In the prayer that I was taught to make at my mother's knee when I was a child, was a petition in which I besought the blessings of Heaven upon two persons whose faces were black as ebony, who loved me and who, because they loved me, had a right to be remembered before the throne of Heavenly grace when I pleaded for me and mine."

"Once again let me plead with you that you will endeavor to secure the education of the masses, intellectually and also morally. Mere intellectual culture without culture of the heart is in vain. We shall fail to do our duty as citizens of our land if, having done all that we can for the bodies and for the minds of men, we fail to teach them the blessedness of doing each to the other as he would also that others should do unto him. Young men, standing with ardent brow looking forward into the coming years, let me incite you by all the love that you bear to our common land to be strong and courageous, filled with holy purposes of duty, actuated by sentiments of the broadest mercy and highest philanthropy. Yours is the blessed heritage of opportunity. God grant you wisdom and grace to use these opportunities aright, to acquire yourselves like men, and in the broad arena of life so to discharge each task that those who come after you may rise up and call your memory blessed."

LEE HARRIS MEDAL ESTABLISHED.

At the conclusion of Dr. Holland's address Dr. Veneable announced that the Hunter Lee Harris medal for the best piece of fiction published in the magazine was established. This medal is open to all contestants and will be awarded for the first time one year hence. This medal was established and will be given by Dr. Charles Wyche, of St. Louis, Mo. That, through the efforts of Mr. Hayne Davis, of New York a medal for the best essay bearing upon the Hague tribunal and that a fellowship in North Carolina History will be supported by Mr. John Sprunt Hill, value \$240.

The following men have been appointed as instructors for the coming year: M. Marriot, assistant in chemistry; L. B. Lockart, assistant in chemistry; L. B. Newell, assistant in anatomy and pathology; J. B. Cranmer, assistant in anatomy; W. J. Gordon, assistant in French; Mr. R. O. E. Davis was made full instructor in chemistry. Mr. E. K. Graham was made associate professor of the English language. Dr. Thos. Ruffin was made full professor of law. Dr. George Howe was elected professor of Latin.

The diplomas were delivered by Dr. Veneable, assisted by Dr. Alexander, Prof. Gore, Dr. Baskerville and Judge MacRae. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler.

John Sprunt Hill, Esq., Delivers The Alumni Address.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 2.—Today was the most enjoyable day of the commencement exercises. The day belonged to the Senior Class, and is known on the program as Class Day.

At 9:30 the Seniors in caps and gowns, which added to the dignity of the impressive and solemn spectacle, formed in front of Memorial Hall and for the last time in their college careers marched to Gerrard Hall for prayers. There was not a jovial face in the throng. All seemed to be impressed with the fact that they were leaving the place where four of the happiest years of their lives had been spent.

At 10:30 a. m. the class exercises were held in Gerrard Hall.

The History of the Class was read by the class historian, Mr. Robt. W. Herring. The class of '02 has been a famous one in all the walks of college life since their Freshman year. They were the champion athletes each season during the whole four years. The individual members have been very successful in being awarded the coveted college honors.

The next on the program was the "Prophecy of the Class," by Class Prophet, T. J. Gold. This prophecy was full of wit and

humor and kept the audience in good mood the whole time. The prophecy was a fine muse thrust aside the dark clouds of the future and prophesied as to the career of each individual member of the class of '02.

The last will and testament of James was read by Mr. G. L. Davis. It was also a beautiful and touching address, which quothed all the traditions of the past both real and personal, of the class to the successors, the class of '03.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the alumni dinner was given in the Commons Hall. The dinner was a most enjoyable affair, and was made up of various alumni, including the former classes as far back as the fifties. Great enthusiasm was shown throughout the meeting.

After the dinner, the alumni association held a meeting in the Commons Hall. The meeting was a most successful one, and was attended by a large number of alumni.

Dr. Veneable made a short address to the alumni. He spoke of the progress of the university and of the future of the State. He also spoke of the importance of the alumni in the development of the State.

The address by Mr. Hill was a most interesting one. He spoke of the history of the university and of the progress of the State. He also spoke of the importance of the alumni in the development of the State.

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